certain that one great cafe proprietor on the Boulevards, encouraged by the accounts he has heard of Chinese and inoseration in respect of wares, is going to set up, on the 1st of May, a staff of ten waiters, engaged at Shanghai for seven years. This experiment will be watched with interest by many French householders, who are finding the servant question almost as troublesome as it has become in the United States. PUBLIC WORKS-THE CANALS.

James Hayes introduced in the Assembly, yester-The spark of literary ambition once kindled in the human breast glows and flickers, but will not die. day, a resolution, which after delate was adopted, Times have changed since the Mutual Friend went fishrequesting the Mayor, the President of the ing with General Butler, and twirled his moustache in of Health, and the Commissioner of Judge Neilson's court room. He is now devoting his en-ergies to agriculture, and all that that implies. But the Public Works of New-York, to devise some plan for thoroughly cleansing the streets of this city. Daniel Magone was nominated rary zeal which flamed in his soul in the days of scandal, billetedoux, statements and cross-examination re-toris, is still at a white heat. He does not translate the by the Governor to be Superintendent of Public idyls of Theocritus in his favorite cow-yard, nor cram his Works, but no action was taken by the Senate. pory with couplets from Wordsworth while stro'ling The New Capitol Commissioners reported to the Assembly that the new building can be completed ten is a man of affairs-a man of the world-a practical and furnished for \$5,198,625. A report of the Auasn-and so he makes speeches before the dairymen's ditor of the Canal Department, on the effect of an conventions in the agricultural districts. His address at abandonment of tolls on the canals, was presented

> SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. NOMINATION OF DANIEL MAGONE-HIS CONFIRMA-

man—and so he makes speeches before the conventions in the agticultural districts. His address at Meadville last Thursday was full of sweetness and light. "I know," he exclaimed, "no East, West, North, South, I would, if I could, make the influence of this gathering of people as beneficent as God has made the smilght. Dawn and davlight come to us at the east first, but the sun rises to the meridian to biess all, and goes westward with its benediction of hight, which is reflected back from us with thankfulness at its setting. And then comes night, but morning returns again, and from east to west travels daily the great glory or God. And so I would have our relations with one another nothing but an interchange of blessings." This is truly rural—charular for its rusine grace, its Arcadian simplicity and its greaterist had in every dairyman's village and deliver lectures on the dissemination of agricultural knowledge. Nor should the wives and daughters be neglected. "Domestie Scandai as a Fertilizer for Social Intercourse" would be a taking title for the village gossips, who know a good thing when they smell it. TION NOT PROBABLE. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 18 .- Governor Robinson nominated to-day for Superintendent of Public Works, Daniel Magone, jr., of St. Lawrence County. The Senate received the nomination in executive session and shortly afterward adjourned till Monday. There was little nomination, owing to the departure of Senators homeward by trains that left the city early in the afternoon. What little there was said was unfavorable to Mr. Magone's confirmation. Said one Republican; "He belongs to the same clique of the Democratic party as Fairchild, and doesn't deserve confirmation anywhere. It politics are to be kept out of the canals, a man of his antecedents THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE says that Senator Davis ought to cure the people of Bliniois of their delusion about silver. Never mind about that delusion! The West knows what it wants and is going to have it. Renember that!—[Chicago Post (Ecp.)] must not be appointed." Local opinion on the nomina-tion is expressed strongly by The Albany Frening Journal of to-night. It declares that the nomination is an unfit one, and affirms that over a year ago Governor Robinson, then Controller, retained that office up to the last mo-ment before assuming the Governorship, so that Mr. Magone hight not be appointed Controller by Governor Tilden. Ren.emoer that: - [Chicago Post (Rep.)

It is time that the people of the North were made to understand that the old South, with which they have associated so many bitter recollections, has passed away forever, and that in its place has come up a new South, with new men, new interests and new hopes.

-[Baltimore Gazette (Dem.)

Magone might not be appointed Controller by Governor Tilden.

Republican Senators and Assemblymen object to the nomination, on the ground that Mr. Magone is an active politician; that he has, for instance, been recently chairman of the Democratic Stafe Committee, whereas, the intent of the Constitutional amendment creating the office of Supernatendent of Public Works is, they say, to put the canals in charge of a business man and not of a public season of the Republican caucus even the small support given Mr. Fairchild. A caucus will be held, but apparently it will be a purely formal one. Curiosity is expressed as to the Governor's next candidate, and many predictions are made that one after mother the names of all of Governor Tilden's Canal Commission will be sent to the Senate. In all the history of this country there has here been a President so cleasely wedded to politheians as Rutherford B. Hayes, and none who has shown blacker ingratitude to the men who had him, and greater easiness of purchase by the men who desired to handle him.—[Utica Republican (Rep.)] Dan Voorhees is the biggest man in Washington to-day. Five million dollars could be raised in Wallst, to get up a hanging for nim.

THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. A RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN THE ASSEMBLY TO DE-VISE A PLAN FOR THEIR BETTER CLEANING-DE-CIDED DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

A FIRST-CLASS DEMOCRAT.

From The Cincinnati Gazette.

General John S. Williams has knocked down the persimmons at Frankfort. If perseverence be any merit, then "Cerro Gordo" deserves the office. He has presented himself at each Senatorial election for the past ten or twelve years, and has never been discourased by defeat. General Williams is an exconfederate soldier, an out and out Greenback and Silver man, and a fair representative of the Democracy of Kentucky. He is worthy to rank with the Voorbeeses and Armstrongs that have preceded him to the Senate. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.1 Albany, Jan. 18-The new members from country districts have doubtless been surprised since the meeting of the Legislature, that they have heard so in-tile about the City New-York, its misgovernment or its good government, despite Legislative interference. Today there was an outburst of talk concerning the city. that must have convinced all thirsting for information about it that there was no danger of its affairs not being as fully discuss this Winter as for many previous sessions. The debate was aroused by The present value of the paper dollar is 98

The present value of the paper dollar is 98 cents, the sliver dollar is 90, and thus Mr. Voorhees wants to ray the ploughman and the mechanic 90 cents instead of 98 for his day's labor. It is difficult to discuss seriously the absurdities which Mr. Voorhees has uttered on this subject. But it is a sad spectacle to see a man misuschis talents and present such a sophistical speech on so unwarthy a cause. The currency is now within 2 cents of par. If the schemes of the Silver men were abandoned it would come at once to par. Natural contraction, money lying file, and heavy importations of gold have brought the premium down to the vanishing point. Resumption would accomplish itself in three months. To postpone-resumption by inflation, for the purpose of making money cheap, would be little short of a downright symdle. a resolution offered by Mr. James Hayes, representative of a district in which is situated the headquarters of street cleaning in the city, that the Mayor of New-York, the President of the Board of Health, and the Commissioner of Public Works of New-York "be requested to devise a plan for the better cleaning of the streets of said city, for the separation of the garbage and ashes, and for the proper disposition thereof, and to report the same to the Legislature within twenty days after the passage of this resolution." The resolution had no sooner been called up than Mr.

CONSIDERABLE OF A SPECTACLE.
From The New-York Commercial Ascertiser.

Ex-Commissioner Smith has arrived in Washington and proposes to show that Secretary Schurz's investigation of the Indian Bureau is what Professor Seelye says it is, "a travesty on justice." It looks very much as though there was to be an interesting fight over the Bureau. The thieves are strongly intrenched, and it looks very much as though Mr. Schurz was not comling out first. What a spectacle! Here is a Bureau where it is known gross corruption exists, and yet is it maintained by people who certainly ought to know that the Secretary of the Interior is being used by the thieves. Grady, Tammany Democrat and Representative of the Five Points District, was on his feet waving a substitute at the speaker. The substitute was the same as the original resolution, only that it included in the investigating commission Controller Kelly and the chairman of the Committee on Street Cleaning of the Board of Police. Mr. Grady argued that the man who was at the head of the financial department of New-York's Government ought to be a member of such a committee, and said he thought it was a slight to Controller Kelly YOUR UNCLE DICK'S MISTAKE. that his name was not included in the original resolution. He also claimed that the streets were clean. Mr. James

It is conceded on all hands that there is no longer any danger that the Presidential lightning of 18-0 will strike Uncle Dick Bishop, who now holds down the Subernatorial chair of Ohlo. Since the publication of his first Executive Message, Mr. Bishop has been entirely lafe. Having nothing to say, he said nothing that might

to seek situations as servants, may be doubted; but it is

certain that one great café proprietor on the Boulevards,

over the bright meadows and pastures green. Mr. Moul

PUBLIC OPINION.

VOORHEES WILL BELIEVE THIS.

A FIRST-CLASS DEMOCRAT.

THE REAL ENEMY OF THE LABORING MAN.

CONSIDERABLE OF A SPECTACLE,

FIVE MOTIONS IN ERIE SUITS.

A LABYRINTH OF LITIGATION. THE SALE ADJOURNED FOR SIXTY DAYS-ATTORNEY.

GENERAL SCHOONMAKER'S POSITION-A NEW SUIT BEGUN. . The litigation over the Erie Railway came

up in five distinct phases before the courts, yesterday. First :- and perhaps most important, as there are now four motions before Judges Brady and Daniels, as yet undetermined, involving the validity of the decree in foreclosure, the sale which had been advertised for Mon-day, January 21, was adjourned for sixty days, by stipulation among the counsel, with Judge Brady's ap-Second-Judge Barrett gave the Farmers' Loan and

Trust Company an extension of time to answer one of

Third-Mr. Eaton withdrew the request of James C. Spencer, the referee, for instructions whether he should require Mr. Jewett to account fully in The People's suit, Atterney-General Schoonmaker having resolved to pre eent another question to the court, which might obviate the necessity of any further instructions. Fourth-A. A. Redfield moved, on behalf of the Eric

Railway Company, for an order discontinuing The Peo ple's ault on the consent of Attorney-General Pratt given in December, 1875, but on which no order was ever entered. Peter B. Olney, appearing for Attorney-General Schoonmaker, read a letter from him, in which he wrote Schoonmaker, read a letter from him, in which he wrote:
"My attitude is passive, waiting an adjudication by the
court upon the facts for which others are responsible, and with no desire to influence in the least
the action of the court by making any claim or expressling any preference." Judge Barrett said: "Is not the
Attorney-General bound to say whether he opposes this
motion! He puts the whole Ling on the court. He
must say he does not want the motion granted or assent
to it." Mr. Giney asked those to consult the AttorneyGeneral further, and after some objections from Mr. RedReid and Ashnel Green, Judge Barrett adjourned the
mafter to Wednesday.

deneral further, and after some objections from Mr. Redfield and Ashiel Green, Judge Barrett adjourned the
matter to Wednesday.

Fifth and last:—Judge Barrett granted leave yesterday
to make Hugh J. Jewett, as receiver, a defendant in a
suit brought by Charles Potter and others against Mr.
Jewett personally, the Furnera' Loan and Truat Company, as trustee of the consolidated mortgages. J. C.
Barcett Davis, and a number of others. There are nine
plaintiffs, one hoing James A. Reilly, James McHenry's
spent, who swears to the complaint. They six as stockboiders owning over 2,000 shares, on behalf of
themselves and other stockhonders. The complaint gives a history of the Eric Railway Company, a list and history of its bonded debt, and
a general statement of his property. It states
that on May 25, 1875, its funded debt was \$54,394,190,
or, excluding the second copositiated nortgage, \$30,194,100. The total interest charge was \$3,702,666 8s,
of which \$2,823,320 was payable in gold. The capital
Eack was \$6,66,700 preferred, and \$78,000,000 of common stock. It was doing a profitable business and caruling more than enough to pay all its interest. A careful
schance of its property towns! placed its value at over
\$74,000,000, far beyond the bonded debt.

The complaint rectires the agreement of Mr. Jawett for
\$40,000 a year salary, and says it was kept secret from
a mijority of the directors and was a frand on the stockbolders, and was not arranged with James McHenry. It
seems that Mr. Jewett had only 201 shares of stock,
and ten of the directors, including Thomas A. Scott, had
only ten shares among them. Mr. Jewett, by their negligance, contained almost assimate power in the direction.
The complaint alleges that in order to continue himself in
control of the company, and to make money by dealling in its stock, Mr. Jewott determined so far to involve its
\$1000.000 a great salary.

But the property is remove its control
to confide of the company, and to make money by dealling in its stock, Mr. Jewott

est on the canni debt and maintenance would be assessed after 1881. He estimates that, in the event of the abarement of tells on those canals, the additional faxes which would be imposed as the result of the change would amount to one-fourth of a mill per dellar of valuation, the rate diminishing with increased valuation. The estimated tax for operating comits would be less than what is now necessary for the angund supply of the sinking fund for the payment of the principal and taterest of the canal deet. By the prompt payment of the debt, and stoppage of increst, there would be an annual saving in taxes of nearly \$400,000, from October 1, 1881, to October 1, 1861, in which event the additional tax, carring the debt period, if the canals were absolutely free, would only amount to \$550,768 16 per year, or about one-seventh of a mill for each dollar of the calimated valuation of 1881. The Auditor core on to state for a period of eighteen years, and while the work was in progress loans were unde on the credit of the sinking fund for eighteen years to hay interest on the loans. As the stock matured, it was paid from the sinking fund and from the proceeds of the deficiency loans. In other words, it was renewed and not extinguished, as the Constitution evidently intended, either by the imposition of adequate toles, or by taxation. The existing debt grows out of these deficiency loans, and if allowed to go to maturity, involving a period of histysix years, interest to the amount of \$2.16 for each dollar shall have been paid on the greater part of it. He thinks it would therefore be for the interest of the taxpayers to stop the interest, executing as the State has no other debt, and its payment being perioetly secure. He says the Constitution as it now reads is practically indifferent to the manufernance of the cauals. It says the fraces of tell may be flavored as amount of the previous year's revenue, and so long as that imitation remains the canals are linible to be closed for want of the necessarity paid from the ca in its stock, Mr. Jewoit determined sofar to involve its its in litigation as virtually to remove its control or directors and W. M. Brown, as representative of the noney-tioners and through an arrangement with orney-tioneral, he had himself appointed receiver, charges, on information and belief, that by nort" sales, based on the coming appoint at of a receiver, he made \$70,000 in one saction, and \$140,000 in another, besides other large ss. It gives at length the history of the foreciesares, attacking them for the same reasons as in the er proceedings recently argued. It charges that up of Mr. Jeweit's contracts were wasteful, and that aging the third rail he overcharged \$85,000, and that management generally has been wasteful and expagant.

the vacation of the decree in foreclosure and a stay of the suit; that the order appointing Mr. Jewett receiver be declared void, and he be removed and required to account; that his executory contracts be caucelled, and a temporary injunction granted pending the suit. Eith Root, A. J. Vanderpoel, and Ashb 1 Green are the attorneys and counsel for the plaintiffs.

MANY A TRUE WORD SPOKEN IN JEST .- It is

ALBANY.

THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK DISCUSSED IN THE ASSEMBLY-THE NEW CAPITOL-DANIEL MAGONE NOMINATED FOR THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF

BUILDING ESTIMATED AT \$5,198,625. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The new Capitol Commissioners, Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer and Auditor Schuyler. submitted to the Assembly to-day a re-

THE NEW CAPITOL. COMMISSIONERS REPORT TO THE ASSEMBLY-THE COST OF COMPLETING AND FURNISHING THE

THE STATE CANALS.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE CANAL DEPART-

MENT ON THE EFFECTS OF AN ABANDONMENT OF

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18 .- The Speaker pre-

sented to the Assembly a report from the Auditor of the Canal Department, in answer to a resolution of the

House asking information of the probable cost of main-

taining the Eric, Champlain and Oswego Canals in the

event of abandonment of toils on those cannis. The Au-ditor says an abandonment of toils would require a

change in the Constitution, and would not become operative before January 1, 1881, while the taxes for inter-

est on the canni debt and maintenance would be assessed

after 1884. He estimates that, in the event of the abate

port in answer to a request that they should do so, as to the cost of completing and furnishing the building.

They answer that the new Capitol may be completed and finished ready for occupancy, and that the grounds connected with it may be laid out and fenced, and the old Capitol and other buildings may be removed for the sum of \$5,198,625. The estimate is based upon bids for doing the work which were obtained last year by the Commission. Among the items included in the estimate is one of \$849.787, for building a terrace on the eastern front of the new Capitol. The Commissioners state that the plans and designs for this work have never been approved. They also state that no bids have been received for furnishing the new Capitol, but that the estimate of \$400,000 for furniture was made after careful inquiry. The Commissioners, in conclusion, state that both branches of the Legislature and the Executive may be placed in the new Capitol on January 1, 1879, for \$500,000. Following is the detailed estimates for the

completion of the work: Cost of building, including dome : \$1,429,557 00 1,103,088 00 Sandstone
Plausbing and gas-fitting
Triing of roofs
Iron work
Carpenter work
Brick work
Plastering
Tiling floor 55,445 00 59,350 00

Furniture.
Taking down buildings and laying out grounds..... \$5,198,625 00

ALBANY NOTES.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 18, 1878. Excise bills continue to annoy the temperance members. In the Assembly, to-day, Mr. Douglass introduced hers. In the Assembly, to-day, Mr. Douglass introduced a bill abolishing the office of Commissioners of Excise in Brooklyn, and empowering an officer to be known as "Cheef of Excise," and appointed by the Mayor to do their work. The "Chief of Excise" is to receive a salary of \$3,000, and to hold effice during the term of the Mayor by whom he is appointed. Three petitions, numerously signed, were received protesting against any change in the present Excise Law.

Several laws have been introduced in the present Leg-Several laws have been introduced in the present Leg-

slature for the repeat of laws passed by the last. One of such acts was presented to-lay by Schater Marvin. It provides for the repeat of the law authorizing railroad corporations to pay committation money for highway labor to the commissioners of highways of towns.

The Governor has appointed Willett Raynor, of Freeport, and David S. Van Wicklan, of East Rockaway, Wreekmasters for the County of Queens.

THE GREAT PIANO FIGHT.

THE CENTENNIAL AWARDS. ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION-THE WEBER-STEIN-WAY CONTROVERSY-HOW WEBER REGARDS THE

RESULT. The piano war between A. Weber and Steinway & Sons has assumed a new phase, the question of the correctness of the award to Mr. Weber having come up before the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission, Mr. Weber returned yesterdry from Philadelphia, well pleased with the result. He

I have fast returned from Philadelphia, and I am pleased with the action of the Executive Committee.

The Weber planes have had three different awards for sympathetic, pure and rich tone, combined with greatest power, showing intelligence and solidity in the construc-tion, a pliant and casy touch, which answers promptly to its requirements, together with excellence of workman-

remaining judges, Schiedmayer, Kupka and Bristow, Oliver refusing to sign because he had already signed another report. The Centennial Commission gave me an official certificate, covering these very qualities, signed, scaled and delivered.

This report was so superior to the one given to the

Steinways that it caused them to follow the judges over Europe and America to induce them to write in a cerfor the Steinway instruments, making it purely an individual opinion, written one year after the close of the Centennial, and without these gentlemen having a plane before them. It has no official character what-

Daly, Anti-Tammany Democrat, replied, that while in Europe last Summer, even in fifth rate cities, he did not find the streets as dirty as those of New-York. Mr. Grady's assertion that the streets of New-York full body, but they resolved to request of the full Commission which meets in May, that the original amended mission which meets in May, that the original amended Grady's assertion that the streets of New-York were clean was absurd. It was a contradiction of the evidence of one's senses Mr. Isaac I. Hayes, Republican, said that the streets of New-York were not properly cleaned. There was not under the sun a city so uncleanly. He charged no man with crime: he only knew that the system was wrong. The Controller of New-York had nothing to do with the clearing of the streets. The Legislature desired to act intelligently about the matter, and was properly seeking information. There was no slight intended to Controller Kelly in not putting his name in the resolu-

He trusted that the substitute would not be adopted.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, jr., said it was patent to all in New York that the streets were not well cleaned. He believed the fault was in the system, and not in the men who executed it. The Mayor was right in acquiting the Poince Commissioners. He feared that there was something behind the substitute. The Legislature ought not to forget that the Controller of New York was at the head of a political organization, and that organization perhaps meddled with affairs at Albary.

Mr. Galvin, Tammany Democrat, and representative of one of the river districts in New-York, said that he was opposed to the original resolution because two men weite named as members of it who already had a theory on the subject of street cleaning. Mr. Daily's banners and inscribed upon thom the words "Friend of the workingmen," and yet the gentleman was supporting one who was surely no friend of the workingmen. He was opposed to honoring any man who would not pay men at least \$1 a day. The Commissioner of Public Works had saved money indeed by reducing the number of men he employed to 200; but 1,500 men were now starving. At this remark there was faint applaatse in the galleries.

Mr. Daly replied holly that for several years he had blushed with shame to see the political system in New-York by which workingmen were asked to cling to the contails of politicians to get employment, instead of seeking it in legitimate channels. Mr. Grady's substitute was rejected by a vote of 31 to 55. The original resolution was then passed. ostensibly by the judges, it was really at the instigation of a rival house.

THE FUGITIVE EXCISE COMMISSIONER.

MURPHY REPORTED DANGEROUSLY ILL AT OTTAWA -BIS WIFE'S CONDITION.

It was reported at Police Headquarters and at some of the leading hotels last evening, that Owen Murphy, the fugitive Excise Commissioner, was danger ously ill at Ottawa, Canada, and that his wife was The immediate family of Mr. Murphy refused to admit that they knew where he was, but they did not deny the truth of the rumor that he was now lying very low. A gentleman who was formerly very intimate with Murphy, stated last night that a letter of a business nature had passed through his hands recently from Mr. Marphy, and that in it a mere mention of poor health was made, but nothing to indicate that he was seri-

was made, but nothing to indicate that he was seriously ill.

It is not known where Mrs. Murphy is at present. After the sale of a large part of the family furniture, she left her former home, at No. 79 Second-ave, and lived for a time at the house of Mr. Murphy's brother, No. 69 Third-ave. She has also passed some time since her husband's flight with a stater on Fourteeuthst., but for the past few days at is not known where she has been living, although it is claimed she is in the city. Mrs. Murphy is well known among her friet ds to be a woman of intenserate habits, and for the past four menths these habits have been writh a relative up town, for some time, as her dissipation has rendered her unfit to care for them. Those who have recently conversed with her say she is perfectly sane when soher.

A PROSPEROUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The Home Insurance Company, of this city,

presents its usual pleasant display of presperity in its nnual statement. Neither the depreciation in Governnotable difference in its exhibit. There is an increase of the surplus, which now exceeds a million dollars; this, added to a cash capital million deliars; this, added to a cash capital of \$3,000,000, furnishes large and firm support against any ordinary disaster. As may be seen by the advertisement in other columns, United States Government bonds constitute about half the assets; two-thirds of the other half are in bond and mortgage on property of twice the value. This half-year's dividend is 5 per cent.

THE BLUNT COURT-MARTIAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18 .- The Court-martial case of Colonel Charles E. Blunt closed to-day. The findings of the court will be made public from the War Department at Washington. The only evidence offered by the defence was a statement charging his chief clerk, W. J. Dominick, with disloyalty and negligence.

When you see a man with a long willow When you see a man with a long willow switch in his hand sheak cautiously down to the back fence, and steatishly pull himself up until his head is above the top of it, and then look anxiously, longingly, and with a disappointed expression withat, up and down and all around a vast, lifeless and uninhabited scope of vacant lot, without a sign of human life about it, you may safely bet your little pile that there is a broken window in that man's house, and a twelve-year-old boy about a mile away, and still going.

A FRANK AND EXACT NOTICE.-Washington

THE NATION'S HONOR.

SPEECH BY EX-SECRETARY BRISTOW. STABLE CURRENCY ESSENTIAL TO SUBSTANTIAL PROSPERITY-INTERDEPENDENCE OF CLASSES AND SECTIONS-A FLUCTUATING CURRENCY IN-JURIOUS TO THE LABORER-CIVIL SERVICE RE-FORM.

Ex-Secretary Bristow was entertained at Boston, last evening, at a dinner given in his honor; and in his speech made forcible arguments for honest money, the fulfilment of the pledges of the Nation, and Civil Service Reform. He argued that the interests of labor and capital, and of the different sections are identical; that a stable currency is essential to the prosperity of all, but that the laboring class suffers especially from a currency of fluctuating value. The faith of the Republican party is pledged to Civil Service Reform, and its advocates have no reason to despair of complete success.

THE SPEECH.

Boston, Jan. 18 .- Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Benjamin H. Bristow was entertained to-night at a dinner at the Revere House by a number of prominent gentlemen of this city. After the cloth was removed, the guest of the evening was toasted, and responded in the following speech;

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: To tender you the homage of my profound gratitude for this demonstration is but a feeble expression of what I feel. I came to Boston to fuifil a promise of long standing. My engagement was of a private nature, and this expression of your confidence and friendly feeling is quite unexpected to me, but this is not the first of my indebtness to the people of Boston and of this accient Commonwealth. Once before and in a different and more public manner, they gave me a proof of their confidence which I can never hope to merit. The full, I will never willingly suffer any drafts they may make on me to be dishonored by non-acceptance, no will I attempt to scale it by any of the new-fangled methods of reducing the amount of public obli-gations, but I am not vain enough to suppose that these manifestations on the part of the people of this Commonwealth have arisen from mere personal regard for me. I know very well that they come from your approval of a cause with which you have done me the honor to associate my name, and to which you and I have given our support. I am glad to know that the people of Massachusetts are practically united in favor of an honest currency. I have great satisfaction in the firm belief that the masses of the people of this country are patriotic and honest, and that however they may be deluded and delection of for a time on any question affecting the preservation of free insulfations, on the maintenance of the national faith and honor, a majority, at least, will be found on the side of right. The work of false leaders may have its effect upon local communities for a time, but under the full light of free and open discussion, and with courageous leadership the people will take their stand for sound currency and honest dealing. It is an elementary principle of political economy that a stable currency is essential to substantial prosperity. The observance of this principle is important to all sections of the country, and to all clauses of the people. It is of even greater importance to the producing and laboring classes than to the owners of accumulated capital.

INTRIDEPENDENCE OF THE SECTIONS. isfaction in the firm belief that the masses of the people INTERDEPENDENCE OF THE SECTIONS.

The most mischievous and dangerous idea that has been advanced in this country, in the discussion of what is called the currency question, is the one which at-tempts to delude the people into the belief that there is an antagonian between labor and capital; that the ac-cumulated wealth of the older States is the enemy of the laborer and producer of the newer and growing States. laborer and producer of the newer and growing States. In point of fact they are mutually dependent upon each other. Capital requires employment, which will be found most readily in the West and South, where there remain so much to be developed by the combined power of labor and capital. These sections require the aid of the accumulated capital of the East to open mines, plant and gather crops, build cities, and in a thousand ways to develop the latent wealth of a vast and fertile part of our common country. He who attempts to altende the sections by appeals to passion or fallacious arguments on the currency question is the enemy of both sections, and should be trusted by neither. EVILS OF A FLUCTUATING CURRENCY.

Scarcely less mischievous and certainly not less unsound is the notion that a uniform standard of values is a device of capital, adverse to the interests of laborer and producer. The nearest possible approach to absolute stability in the standard of value is best for the interests of all. Destandard of value is best for the interests of all. De-parture from such a standard and resort to a currency of varying and unsteady value, works general injury to all sections and interests. But the greatest less at last falls upon the producer, for in that case capa plane before them. It has no official character whatever.

Some of the judges asked the Executive Committee to change the report given to me by the Centennial Commission. This the Executive Committee have declared that they cannot do, being only a committee and not the full body, but they resolved to request of the full Commission which meets in May, that the original amended report he accepted and sented as the basis of the award in the Weber case, and that all the piano reports be held back until May.

The United States Centennial Commission certainly cannot give an award in November, 1876, and change it in May, 1878, in the second year after the reports have been made, and if they do, it will not make the slightest difference to me, but it will place the Commission in a peculiar position. The exhibitors believed that the Commission change their official award, then all their official reports become simply a delusion and asnate.

This matter does not concern me alone, but every one of the 14,000 exhibitors to whom the Centennial Commission decreed an award and gave an official report. The Steinways have singled me out of all the piano dealers who obtained superior awards, because within the last two or three years my business has increased to so great an extent that I have become their most serious competitor. With them it is simply a matter of existence. I have not sought a controversy with them. Their own published statements prove that while it was all done ostensibly by the judges, it was really at the instigation of a rival house. aid of production, and used in speculating on the mar-

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. Another matter which has attracted public attention in this country, and about which much remains to be said, and more to be done, is the elevation and reform of our Civil Service. On this subject the Republican party of Massachusetts has taken a high and unmistakable osition. The declaration of principles of your last State Convention at Worcester met the cordial approval of uncere and carsest friends of referin everywhere throughout the country. The organized movement for reform may be said to be in its Infancy. Public attention for many years past has been too much absorbed by questions of a noire exciting nature to admit of the full and free discussion of this topic, which must now come. But although the organized movement for reform is of recent origin, there is much to encourage its friends to hope for ultimate and complete success, because, first of all, we know we are right. The great Republican party of the country, at its National Convention in 1876, adopted and grafted into its platform a resolution in favor cell the principle for which we contend. The first thing to be accomplished in this movement for reform is the abolition of an abuse of administration which has been the growth of years. This was clearly seen and plainly declared by the representatives of the Republican party at Concinnati. They demanded a restoration of the flavor constitutional powers of the Executive branch of the Government. They declared that Senators and Representatives in Congress, who may be judges and accusers, small not dictate pipointments to office, and that the rule in appointments should have reference to the honesty, flacility and capacity of the appointe, and that the Chief Executive of the Nation being responsible under the Constitution, and answerable for the Executive of the Nation being responsible under the Constitution, and answerable for the representatives of the recopel for the proper performance of his duly in this regard should be wholly untraamelled by the vicious practice which had hitherto prevaled. This was ablow struck at the roof of the evil. It was followed by a bolt, namly, clear letter of acceptance from the nominee of the convention for the high office of President—Governor Hayes. There was no lowering of the standard which had been lifted at Cincamati. On the contrary it was still higher advanced, and the people who were about to make choice between the candidates of the keyonidan manner that in the event of the success of the Republican candidate, every effort reform may be said to be in its infancy. Public atteu tion for many years past has been too much absorbed by

REFORMERS' GEOUNDS FOR HOPE. In view of these eignificant facts, surely reformers have no reason to despair of final and absolute success. It should be borne in mind that we attack an atteiont and deepty rooted practice; that our enemies are strongly entrenched; and that success to be complete and endur-ing must be won by a series of progressive movements. The youngest among us can well remember the struggles of that devoted band of intelligent men, who a few years ago consecrated themselves to the cause of universal freedom; and who nobly did battle for their opinions under the most adverse and discouraging their opinions under the most adverse and discouraging circumstances, and in the face of the flercest epposition. At first they were content with firm and decided opposition to a further extension of slavery on this continent. Consistent efforts and courageous advocacy of their adversaries, brought them sudden and complete success; the most sanguine anti-slavery man could not have loped for it at so early a day. A bligat upon the prosperity of one section of the country, and a great moral wrong to all, was wiped out forever. Friends of reform should take courage from the example of these brave men. The cause in which we have enlisted in the interest of the highest good of civil government, and has for its purpose lasting benefit to all the people. The cause may be

derided, and its strength despised by the friends of the old system which we attack; so was the anti-slavery cause, and so were the men who devoted themselves to it. Let us, then, carry the standard high; let us maintain the entrenched position which we have already achieved inside the great Republican party of the country. The cause of reform in the hands of brave men will not be put down by the scoffs and derision of its enemies. The charge that reformers are mere doctrinaires, and impractical in polities is fully met by the declaration of the Cincinnati platform that it is entirely consistent with all we claim that the party in power should have those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented. The party which is able to cleet a President of the United States can always furnish from its own ranks for such places men who fill the highest requirements of a true Civil Service; but in the choice of these, the Executive must be left free and untrammelled by dictation from those who have been chosen to represent the people in the legislative branch of the Government. By the adoption of this principle in administration, we may expect elevation and greater efficiency in our Civil Service, and corresponding benefit to the Legislative Department. Let us remember that, where principle is involved, concession is daugerous and compromise disastrous.

Other remarks were made by Mayor Henry L. Pierce, Richard H. Dana, jr., the Hon. John D. Long, Speaker of the House of Representatives; President Chadbourne, of Williams College, and a large number of other emi-nent citizens of this State and other New-England States.

HONEST MONEY MEN IN MARYLAND. Annapolis, Md., Jan. 18 .- In the House of Delegates to-day the Committee on Federal Relations, to which had been referred resolutions in relation to the Bland Silver Bill, and the questions of resumption generally, submitted a report urging the earliest practicable resumption of specie payments, and in opposition to the Bland Silver Bill and any other measure by which silver coinage of less value than the gold standard may be made legal-tender.

GEORGIA INFLATIONISTS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18 .-- A mass-meeting at the Capitol this evening, presided over by Mayor Angier, demanded the repeal of the Resumption Act and the remonetization of silver.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT. GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, It southerly winds and stationary or falling barometer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

HOURS: M 1 2 3 4 5	6 7 89	1011121	234	5 6 7	8 9 10 1112	Inche
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44-14	19.11					29.5

ing perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 14 hours ling midnight. The irregular white line represents the socillations mercury during those hours.

pressure accompanied yesterday's fair weather. The variations of temperature above and below freezingpoint, were not significant. The moisture of the air is not in excess. For this city and vicinity a continuance of warmth and nercase of partial cloudiness may be expected to-day, norrow greater cloudiness is probable, preceding

| Rullion | Cons. Virginia | 23 | 224 | Overman | 2014 | 164 | California | 24 | 27 | Ophit | Strong | Confidence | 54 | 5 | Silver Hill. | 34 | 3 | 3 | Confidence | 54 | 5 | Silver Hill. | 34 | 3 | 3 | Crown Point | 54 | 54 | Segregated Bercher | 35 | 4 | Serra Nevata | 4 | 5 | 4 | Confidence | 34 | 4 | 5 | Crown Point | 54 | 54 | Segregated Bercher | 35 | 4 | Serra Nevata | 4 | 5 | 4 | Confidence | 34 | 4 | 5 | Crown Point | 54 | 54 | Crown Point | 54 | Cro

THE TARIFFVILLE DISASTER

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 18 .- No more bodies have been recovered at Tariffville, and none are reported nissing from any towns along the line from whence the missing from any towards and the control of the total number of dead. One of the injured, Mr. Gibson of Winsted, has suffered much from his wounds. He has been in poor health and may not recover from the severe shock as readily as a stronger man. The cause of the ac-cident was evidently in the weakness of the bridge. The theory that the forward becommotive left the track and crushed the timbers, is not supported by the testimony of those best qualified to judge. The coroner's jury will begin the investigation at Tariffville to-morrow. The funeral of five young men who were killed was held at New-Hartford to-day.

UNIQUE-The educational excursion to Euaddress E. Tourier, Music Hall, Boston

ADDITIONAL TRADE REPORTS.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Toteroo, Jan. 18.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 White Michigan, \$1 21 5. Fatra do., \$1 28 5. Amber, Michigan, spot, held at \$1 21 but is January, \$1 21 5. February, \$1 21 5. No. 2 Red Winter, spot and January, \$1 16. February, \$1 17 5.; March, \$1 21 5. No. 2 Amber Michigan, spot, held at \$1 21 5. No. 2 Amber Michigan, \$1 12. Sorn dulls, New High Mixed, \$42 5. No. 2 \$45 5. No. 2, \$45 5. No. 2, \$45 5. No. 2, \$45 5. No. 3, \$45 5. No. 3, \$45 5. No. 3, \$45 5. No. 3, \$45 5. No. 2, \$45 6. Hors, \$34 5. Princ, \$46 5. No. 2, \$45 6. Hors, \$41 5. Princ, \$46 5. No. 2, \$45 6. Hors, \$41 5. Princ, \$45 6. No. 2, \$45 6. Hors, \$41 5. No. \$45 6. Hors, \$45 6. TOLDO, Jan. 18.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 White Significant, Spot, held at \$1.215 holf: January, \$1.245; February, \$1.215, No. 2 Red. Winter, spot and January, \$1.125; February, \$1.215, No. 2 Red. Winter, spot and January, \$1.125; February, \$1.215, No. 2 Red. \$1.24; No. 2 Amber Michigan, \$1.12. Corn dult; New High Mixed, \$426; No. 2, Amber Michigan, \$1.12. Corn dult; New High Mixed, \$426; No. 2, Amber Michigan, \$1.12. Corn dult; New High Onts dult; No. 2 February, \$1.25; No. 2, \$4.50. Hoss, March, \$1.50. Correct, \$4.50. Frime \$4.625; No. 2, \$4.50. Hoss, \$4.405. No. 2, \$4.50. Hoss, \$4.625; No. 2, \$4.50. Hoss, \$4.605. No. 3, \$4.605. No. 3, \$4.605. No. 3, \$4.505. Hoss, \$4.605. No. 2, \$4.500. bush, Corn, \$4.000. bush, Corn, \$4.

30c., Combing, Washed, 50c.56c.; do. Unwashed, 36c.37c.; Camada, Combing, 50c.55c.; do. Unwashed, 36c.37c.; and Medium Un washed, 22c.32c.; Tub washed, 29c.34c.; Cobrado, Fine and Medium, 18c.25c.; do. Coerse, for carpets 17c.18c.; Extra and Metium pulled, 37c.40c.; No. 1 and Super pulled, 30c.35c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 26c.; do. Coerse, 47c.47c.; No. 25c.; do. Coerse, 47c.47c.; No. 25c.; do. Coerse, 17c.47c.; Cattlernia, Fine and Medium, 25c. 30c.; do. Coerse, 27c.27c.

LUERPOOL, Jan. 18.—The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Asso-lation's weekly circular says:

The cotton market was firm at the close of last week, but as since been quiet, with a moderate business doing. The endency of prices in most descriptions is slightly in favor of

Week.

Bostos, Jan. 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 113c; Low Middling, 11c; Good Ordinary, 104c; net receipts, 210 bales; gross, 2,713 bales; atock, 7,850 bales; weekly net receipts, 4,150 bales; gross, 2,713 bales; atock, 7,850 bales; weekly net receipts, 4,150 bales; gross, 15,411 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,463 bales.

Ballittoilk, Jan. 18.—Cotton dull, caster; Middling, 114c; Low Middling, 104c; Good Ordinary, 104c; net receipts, 1,451 bales; exports exactivise, 620 bales; sales, 170, stock, 16,792 bales; weekly net receipts, 1,461 bales; gross, 4,219 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,351 bales; co.stwise, 2,320 bales; sales, 2,056 bales; spinners, 1,296 bales; bales; gross, 1,219 bales; attypora to treat Fritain, 1,236 bales; co.5 twise, 1,210 bales.

Chachtarrox, Jan. 18—Cotton steady; Midding, 11ca Lew Midding, 10-dc.; Good Ordmary, 10-d-10-ls; net receipts, 1,578 bales; exports to Gerat Britain, none; to the Continent, 2,236; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 75,815 bales; continent, 2,236; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 75,815 bales; continent, 2,236; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 75,815 bales; sock) to France, 2,836 bales; continent, 4,581 bales; coatwine 4,077 bales; sales, 1,250 bales, 10-d-10, 10-d-

France, 3.52 bales, to the Cantinent, 2.522 bales, coastwise, 2.56 bales, sales, 105 bales, weekly recepts, 256 bales, sales, 105 bales, spirits coastwise, 2.56 bales, sales, 105 bales, spirits coastwise, 2.56 bales, sales, 105 bales, spirits coastwise, 2.55 bales, sales, 105 bales, spirits coastwise, 2.55 bales, sales, 15.50 bales, spirits coastwise, 2.50 bales, sales, 15.50 bales, spirits coastwise, 2.50 bales, sales, 15.50 bales, sales, 15.75 bales, weekly net receipts, 10.22 bales, sales, 15.75 bales, coastwise, 2.50 bales, sales, 15.50 bales, coastwise, 2.50 bales, sales, 15.50 bales, sales, 15.75 bales, 1

| RECEIPTS | RECEIPTS | NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Total net Cotton receipts at all ports | Ports. | Bales. | Ports. | Bales. | Boston. | 66.599 | New Orleans | 844,313 | Providence | 2 272 2,796,945

Winchester's Cure for Consumption WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, for the cure of Consumption and Chronic Diseases of the Throat and cure of Consumption and Choine Passacs of the Throat series.

Lings. Also, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, &c.

This grand specific has been established twenty years, during which period it has performed wonderful cures, and accomplished results which no other remedy has ever equalled, or ven approached.

Price \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & Co., Chemists, No 36 John-st., New-York.

Apples Of Gold In Pictures Of Silver.

Apples Of Gold In Pictures Of Silver.

"A word fifly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." When the body becomes diseased, the mind is thereby necessarily influenced. National wars, State dissensions, neighborhood brois, and family differences, are more frequently than otherwise the result of diseased and disordered constitutions. When the body is suffering the mind, acting in sympathy, will become irritated and perplexed. When the physical system is in health, the mind perceives things in their true light, and the disposition assumes a very different phase. Nothing more directly tends to destroy the happy, cheerful disposition of a woman, and render her peevish, nervous, and fretful than a constant endurance of urine disorders. The officials of the distribution of a state when the disorder is desired the disorder of t

MARRIED.

SHURTS—SAYRE—On Thursday evening, Jan. 17, at the Spring Street ITeshyterian Charch, by the Rev. A. H. Moment, assisted by the Rev. J. K. Shurts, P. Hall Shurts to Carrie M. Sayre, both of New-York.

All Notices of Marriages must be indersed with full and address,

DIED. BALDWIN-In Bloomfield, N. J., Jan. 17, 1878, Samuel Henry, son or Flizabeth and the late Warren S. Baldwin, in the 29th year of his sec.
Relatives and triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the tuneral frum the residence of his mother, Mrs. Warren S. Baldwin, on Monday, at 20'clock p. m.
Carriages will be in waiting at D. and L. R. R. Depot on the arrival of the 12-40 train from New-York, foot of Barclay St. BEARDSLEY On Thursday, Jan. 17, Maria Antionette Beardsley, aged 78 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Benjamin Lynes, No. 8 East 45th-st., on Saturday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m. CHAMBEELAIN—At Newborg, Jan. 16, of spinal meningles. Arthur E., won of Jacob Chamberlain, M. D., of the Arcot Mission, India, aged 10 years.
Interment today.

Interment to-day.

CLOSE—In Brooklyn, Jan. 17, Elizabeth M. Peck, wife of George C. Close.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Charlen, Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock h. m.

Carriages will be in waiting at Greenwich to meet the 12 m, train from New-York. train from New-York.

CLOSE.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 18, of pnenmonia, Emma Close, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Close, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Close.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at Chirist Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

Carriaces will be in waiting at the depot in Greenwich to meet the 12 m. train from New-York.

the 12 m, train from New York.

DUNN-At Manitou Springs, Co., on Friday, 18th inst, Mrs.
Wilham S. Dunn.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday's papers.

William S. Dunn.
Notice of funeral in Wednesday's papers.

IIAVILAND-At Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., on 1st mouth, 17th, Sarah Ann, wife of William F. Haviland, in the 60th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on 2d day, 1st mouth, 21st, at 11 o'clock a. in.
Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of 9:05 train from Grand Central Depot.

HEGEEMAN-On Thorsday evening, Jan. 17, 1878, Miss Frances B. Hegeman, in the 81th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her nephew, Peter A. H. Jackson, No. 149 East 27th-8t, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HUNT-In Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 28, Thomas Hunt, in the 7th year of hages.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 102 Rement, on Monday, 21st inst., at 2 p. m.

McDERMUT-Friday, Jan. 18, Elizabeth, widow of Com

McDERMUT-Friday, Jan. 18. Elizabeth, widow of Commander David A. McDermot, U. S. N., and only elster of J. W. Conner, of San Francisco, Cal.
Notice of funeral hereafter. Notice of funeral nercenter.

SAMPSON—At the United States Naval Academy, Annapois, on Jan. 16, Margaret Sexton, wife of Commander W. T.
Sampson, U. S. N., aged 35 years. Sampson, U. S. N., aged 35 years.

SHEPHERD—Jan. 17, 1878, of apoplexy, Mrs. Catherine
Shepherd, vidow of the late William Shepherd, in the 76th
year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend
her finneral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Robert
Foulus, Passale, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 20, at 3 p. m.
Traibs leave toot of Chambers-st. at 145 p. m., and returning,
6:12 p. m.

642 p. m.
THOMAS—At Brooklyn, Jan. 18, 1878, Evan P. Thomas, and 41 years.
Functal services at No. 186 Bestord-ave., Brooklyn, E. D., sunday, Jan. 20, at 15 o'clock p. m.
WILLIAMS—On Thursday, 17th inst., Gracie, daughter of S. Thomas Williams.

Thomas Williams.
Funeral services from her late residence, 67 Prospect-place,
East 43d.st., 9:30 s. in. Sunday, 20th inst.
WORTHINGTON—In. Cooperstown, N. Y., on. Jan. 15, 1878,
John Hichard Worthington, aged 73 years and I month.

Special Notices.

GENERAL EVANGELISTIC, MISSIONARY AND PHI-OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

once free face.

The principal of the fand shall be paid for the cancelment of the dolt on the premises described in this statement and for no other purpose whatever.

Subscriptions to this fund from all who are interested in such benevotent work and are ready to cooperate in securing its permanent support, may be sent to any one of the undersigned, or to Stephen H. Tyng, E., 46 East 43d-st., and will be acknowledged through the press.

The subscribers have consented to serve as a committee for the receipt of subscriptions and to base over moneys received by them to the Treasurer of the Corporation of the Church of W. E. Holbiel, of Phelps, Dolge & Co., 11 Chifst,
W.M. E. Holbiel, of Phelps, Dolge & Co., 11 Chifst,
A. V. STOUT, Pres. of Shoe and Leather Bank, 271 Relway,
J. M. MORRISON, Pres. of Manhattan Co., Bank, 40 Wallest,
JAS. M. BROWN, of Brown fros, & Co., 59 Wallest,
J.A. ROSTWICK, of J. A. Fostwick & Co., 141 Pearlest,
New-York City, Dec. 27, 1877.

Bangs & Co., 656 Broadway,

Will sell at auction

THIS DAY (SATURDAY), Jan. 19, at 3:30 p. m., VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 21 and 22, at 3:30 p. m., COLLECTION of BOOKS, Standard, Illustrated, Scientific

&c., both new and old. Blair's Pilis. -English remedy for Gout and Rheumalism, Box 34 Pills, #1 25 by mail. H. PLANTEN & SON, 224 Will. Blamst., N. Y. Sold by druggists.

Amest., N. Y. Sold by druggists.

Mun's Mission on Earth. A thorough Medical Treatise,
The Confermed Disabilities may be removed. The micrating how Confirmed bisabilities may be removed. The experience of 20 years' study, observation and professional strattice showing the agencies that will insure Restored Manhood, Strengthened Vitality and sound conditions of Health, at have been imparted by overtaxed powers. A statement of the Obstacles to Marriage, and of the means by which they are be removed. By mail, 25e, currency or postage samps) toldress Sec'y Museum Anatomy & Science, 1, 146 B dway, N. V.

Th: water of this great spring is a specific for CANCER ERIGHT'S DISEASE, SCROFULA, CUTANEOUS AFFECT TIONS, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. The water is sold by all prominent druggists, and pamphlets containing wonderful cures can be had by addressing " Missis-

Missisquoi Spring Water.

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Best reference: Send for book of instruction.

Best reference: Send for book of instruction.

Post Office Natire,—The foreign mails for the week ending SATLILIAN, January 19, 1878, will close at this office on TUESIAN, at 12 m. for Europe or steamship Nevada, via Queenstown : on WEDNESDAY, at 1130 a. m. for Europe by steamship Nevada, via Queenstown : on THUESDAY, at 12 m. for Europe, by steamship Colina, via Queenstown : on THUESDAY, at 12 m. for Ireland by steamship Celife, via Queenstown : on THUESDAY, at 12 m., for Europe, by steamship Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 4 m., for Scotland direct by steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow; and at 12 m., for Europe, by steamship Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 4 m., for Scotland direct by steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow; and at 11 m. m., for Europe, by ademship City of Brussels, via Queenstown (correspondence for Germany to be forwarded by this stoamer must be specially addressed); and at 11.30 a. m., for Germany, etc., by steamship Hermann, via Scuthampion and Bremen (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed). The steamships Nevada, China and City of Brussels do not take mails for Australia, etc., will leave San Francisco Gebruary 1.

New-York January 17

The Tribunc Alumann for 1878 gives the electoral and

The Tribune Almanac for 1878 gives the electoral and popular vote for President and Vice-President in 1864, 1868